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in another minute or two another cherry met a similar fate. I watched these birds with some curiosity, and saw them about four days later leaving the nest apparently all well, and none the worse for the strenuous ordeal.—WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

The Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Ithaca, N. Y.—

While walking over the campus of Cornell University at noon on November 28, 1914, we observed a flock of about a dozen Cedar Waxwings in a group of trees that included a berry-laden mountain ash (*Pyrus americana*). An hour later we had stopped to watch the birds again, and were discussing the points of difference between the notes of our two species of Waxwings. At that moment the characteristic notes of *Bombycilla garrula* most opportunely caught our attention, and their author was presently distinguished among the rest of the Waxwings by means of its larger size and its white wing markings. In order that others might share in the pleasure of seeing such an unusual visitor, we summoned by 'phone Messrs. A. A. Allen, L. A. Fuertes, and A. H. Wright, and all were enabled to make observations on the bird under very favorable conditions.

Its actions accorded with the proverbial gentleness and amicability of the Waxwings. It allowed a Cedar Waxwing to perch beside it and feed upon the same cluster of mountain-ash berries; and twice a berry seemed to be passed from one to the other. It was somewhat restless, and once it circled swiftly around a nearby house, swerving from side to side in an erratic course suggesting that of a Teal.

The following prominent characters served to distinguish the Bohemian Waxwing from the other species in the field: its larger size; the white markings in the wing, conspicuous whether the bird is flying or at rest; the larger patch of black on its chin; its generally grayer coloration; and its chestnut-rufous under tail coverts.

Furthermore, its notes are very diagnostic. Though similar in general form to the "beady notes" of *B. cedrorum*, they are less shrill, are more leisurely uttered, and have a more noticeable rolling sound. They are also more distinct, there being a comparatively greater interval between each syllable in the series. The call has been represented by Seeböhm as *cir-ir-ir-ir-re* (quoted in Sharpe's 'Hand-book to the Birds of Great Britain,' Vol. I, p. 177) and by Cameron as *zir-r-r-r* ('The Auk,' Vol. XXV, 1908, p. 47), but neither rendering seems to express exactly the decidedly sibilant quality of each syllable.

The bird was collected by Dr. Allen, and sketched in the flesh by Mr. Fuertes. It proved to be an adult male in full plumage. The skin has been placed in the collection of the Cornell University Museum. This is the first specimen recorded from the Cayuga Lake Basin.

On the following morning another Bohemian Waxwing was reported in the same place by Mr. H. H. Knight.—LUDLOW GRISCOM AND FRANCIS HARPER, *Ithaca, N. Y.*